NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

2 Dolls. per Ann.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1805. [*No* 2271.

Just Received,

And for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury,

(At the lowest Boston Cash Prices)

A Variety of BOOKS,

In the different departments of Literature,

Among which, are the following, viz.

MEMOIRS of the Life, Writings and Correspondence of Sir William Jones, (*a new and valuable work*) by Lord Teignmouth, 1 vol. 8vo.
Knox's Winter Evening's 2 vols. 12mo.
Oriental Customs; or an Illustration of the Sacred Scriptures.—By Samuel Burder, 1 vol. 8vo.
Saurin's Sermons, 10 vol. 12mo.
Paley's Philosophy, 1 vol. 8vo.
Do. Natural Theology, 1 vol. 12mo.
Burke, on the Sublime and Beautiful, 1 vol. 8vo.
Hume's Essays, 2 vols. 8vo.
Bolingbrook's Works, 5 vols. 8vo.
Sterne's Works, 5 vols. 12mo.
Smith's Wealth of Nations, 2 vols. 8vo.
Locke, on the Human Understanding, 3vols. 12mo.
Blair's Lectures, on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres.
Kaime's Elements of Criticism, 2 vols. 8vo.
Cowper's Life, 1 vol. 8vo.
Do. Poems, 2 vol. 12 mo.
Young's Night Thoughts, 1 vol. 12mo.
Beauties of St. Pierre, 1 vol. 8vo.
Barrow's Travels in Africa and China, 2 vol. 8vo.
Russell's Modern Europe. 5 vols. 8vo.
Pope's Works, 6 vols. 12mo.
Do. Homer, 4 vols. 12mo.
Shakespeare's Works, 8 vol. 12mo.
Plutarch's Lives, 6 vol. 12mo.
Moore's View of Society and Manners in France, Switzerland and Germany; with Anecdotes relating to some eminent characters: 4 vol. 12mo.
Carr's Stranger in France, 1 vol. 12mo.
Vattel's Law of Nations, 1 vol. 8vo.
Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols. 12mo.
Beccaria on Crimes and Punishments, 1 vol. 12mo.
Miln's well-bred Scholar, 1 vol. 12mo.
Aikin's Letters, 1 vol. 12 mo.
Power of Solitude (a new Poem by Joseph Story, of Salem) 1 vol. 12mo.
Moore's Anacreon (a new and elegant edition) 2 vol. 12mo.

Also, for SALE as above,

A general Assortment of Stationary and School-Books, Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as can be purchased elsewhere.

HEMP, DUCK, & IRON.

EARL & ALLSTON,

At their Store on HANDY's *Wharf, offer for Sale,*

A FEW Tons of St. Petersburgh's clean Hemp
Russia and Raven's Duck.
Russia and Philadelphia Bar-Iron.
14 Tierces New Rice; 20 half-barrels Beef; Molasses by the hogshead; and as usual, an extensive assortment of Ship-Chandlery, &c.
Newport, October 11, 1805.

Rhode-Island Bridge.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the Bridge Company, the Committee appointed to receive further subscriptions having made their report, it was Resolved to submit the same to the Stockholders; who are therefore requested to meet, on Wednesday the 6th of November next, at Three o'clock, P. M. at the State-House in Newport.

B. HAZARD, *Clerk.*

October 10, 1805.

The Most Worshipful MOSES SEIXAS, *Grand-Master,*

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Most Worshipful Grand-Master of the State of Rhode-Island, &c. has appointed Monday the 21st of October inst. at 10 o'clock. A. M. to constitute and consecrate FRIENDSHIP LODGE, in the Town of Glocester, install the Officers thereof, and dedicate MASON's HALL, in said Town; when and where all Brethren are invited to attend.

By Order,
CALEB BOWERS, *Grand-Sec'ry.*
Providence, October 4, A. L. 5805.

For CHARLESTON (s. c.)

THE New Ship GOOD-INTENT, burthen 160 Tons, *John Dennis*, Master, will sail on the 10th of November.—For Freight or Passage, (having excellent accommodations) apply to either of the subscribers.

THOMAS DENNIS,
JOHN DENNIS.
Newport, October 11, 1805.

For CHARLESTON (s. c.)

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BOWEN & ENNIS.
Newport, Oct. 12, 1805.

WANTED,

AS an Apprentice to the Tailoring business, to whom good encouragement will be given, a Boy of about 12 or 13 years of age,—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.
Newport, Oct. 11, 1805.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Sunday the 6th inst. a black Boy, an Apprentice, a native of the Sandwich-Islands; about 5 feet high, straight hair, sandy colour; about 17 years old, answers to the name of GEORGE, speaks but little English, down look, much confused when spoken to.—Had on a blue nankeen shirt, blue jacket and trowsers.—All Masters of Vessels and others are hereby forbid carrying away or harbouring said Runaway, under the penalty of the law. —Whoever will return the said Boy to his Master, shall receive the above Reward, and all reasonable charges.

BERIAH FITCH.
New-Bedford, Oct. 9, 1805

WE the subscribers being, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, appointed commissioners to receive, examine and adjust, the claims against the estate of *John Varse*, jun. late of Newport, Mariner, deceased, represented Insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed the creditors to bring in and prove their respective claims, that we will attend at our respective dwellings, at any time within said period, for that purpose.

☞ No Claims will be received, unless properly attested.

THOMAS BUSH,
MOSES THURSTON, } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN VARSE, *Adm'r.*
Newport, Oct. 7, 1805.

WE the subscribers having been appointed, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, commissioners to receive, examine and adjust, the claims against the estate of *Joseph Clarke*, late of Newport aforesaid, Wharfinger, deceased, represented Insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed the creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend for that purpose at any time within said period, at our respective dwelling-houses.—No claims will be received, unless properly attested.

JOB TOWNSEND,
JOHN TILLINGHAST, } *Com'rs.*

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DELANY CLARKE,
BENJAMIN CLARKE } *Adm'rs.*
Newport, Oct. 7, 1805.

AUCTION STORE.

BLODGET & POWER

HAVING added to their Establishment the AUCTIONEERING and COMMISSION BUSINESS solicit the Patronage of their Friends and the Public. Liberal Advances (if required) on Consignments. Their IMPORTING BUSINESS will be continued as usual. They have on Hand at low Prices and accommodating Credit a very handsome Supply of DRY GOODS, and HARD WARE.
Providence, June 25, 1805.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed administrator on the estate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, merchant, deceased, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby reposed in him, requests all persons who are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*
Newport, June 21, 1805.

TO BE SOLD,

(And possession given the 25th March 1806.)

A FARM, very pleasantly situated in South-Kingstown, twelve miles from Gardner's Ferry, and one mile south of the post-road leading to New-London, and nearly the same distance from the sea, where the manure it affords can easily be obtained in any quantity; containing 70 acres of good land, proportioned into meadow, pasture, and tillage, well-watered and fenced, with a two story Dwelling-House, garden, well of good water, barn, crib, cheese house, &c thereon, and an orchard of choice engrafted fruit: Also, a corn mill in complete repair, on a good stream of water, with a good share of custom, where the Tanning and Clothier's business may be carried on to advantage: Also, a Lot of 46 1-2 acres, covered with young and thrifty wood, fit for immediate use, about one mile from the house—six loads in a day can be brought to the door. The conditions will be made easy and convenient to the purchaser.—Apply to EDWARD or THO. C. HAZARD, on the premises.

South-Kingstown, Sept 16, 1805.

AS the subscriber wishes to remove from this town as soon as he can settle his business, he offers for sale the following real estates, viz.—The lot of land with the buildings thereon, situated 4th house Southward of the Brick-Market, in which the Post Office is now kept, generally allowed to be as good a stand for business as any in Newport:—Also, a lot of land in Broad-Street, next to the State-House, with a commodious building thereon in front, and three-fourth's of a large chaise house in the rear, very convenient for the Coach and Chaise making business, for which it is now occupied:—Likewise a Lot of meadow land, a little to the eastward of the town Mills lying on the main road to Portsmouth, on which the house of a Peace in the Rev Joshua Bradbel's Meeting stands.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

JOHN STRATTON.
Newport, Sept 12, 1805.

Just Received, and for Sale, at the office of the Newport Mercury,

A FEW Setts of the second edition of "DEMOCRACY UNVEILED."—Price *One Dollar.*
October 4, 1805.

FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber—No. 3, PERRY's *Wharf,*

ONE hundred hogsheads good retailing Molasses.
100 hogsheads New-England Rum.
1400 bushels Turks-Island Salt.
50 barrels Beef, } prime.
30 do. Pork, }
A few hogsheads West-India Rum.
One hogshead Honey.
Sugar—Coffee and Flour, by the small quantity.
Boat's Oars and Sweeps.—Also,
A second-hand Anchor, weighing about 450 lbs.

Two pair of composition Nuts and Screws, weighing about 1600 lbs. very valuable—which formerly belonged to *Aaron Lopez*'s Spermaceti-Works.

Also, a fast sailing Schooner, of 107 tons, about 6 years old and well found, with cables, anchors and rigging, now lying at said Wharf;—where may be had Storage for all kinds of Goods, in excellent Stores, warranted clear from the high tides.

JAMES PERRY.
Newport, Oct. 4, 1805.

To be sold, at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY, the 21st of October inst. (if not previously disposed of at private Sale)

THE House and Lot situated in Pelham-street, lately occupied by *Jonathan Bowen*.—For further particulars apply to

SAMUEL DURFEE.
Newport, Oct. 4, 1805.

A WET NURSE, who can be well recommended, is wanted to go into a Family immediately.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury. *Oct* 4, 1805.

WHEREAS the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of North-Kingstown, in the county of Washington, have appointed us the subscribers commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of *James Phillips* late of said town deceased, represented Insolvent, and allowed us six months for that purpose—These are therefore to notify the creditors to said estate, to bring in their respective claims against said deceased's estate, to either of us the subscribers, at our respective dwellings, in said town, at any time within six months from the date hereof.

JOHN BROWN, jun. }
CHARLES BROWN, } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

ELIZABETH PHILLIPS, *Adm'x.*
North-Kingstown, Sept. 9, 1805

THE creditors of ASA MINOR, of Hopkinton, in the county of Washington, Esq. are hereby notified to appear before the General Assembly, at their next session in October inst. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of his petition, for the benefit of an act made and passed June, A. D 1756, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, should not be granted.

THO. PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*
Newport, Oct. 1, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE, two-story Dwelling-House, now occupied by *Jeremiah Austin*, pleasantly situated in Farewell-street, having four rooms on a floor, and a good Cellar under it—with a large Garden, and a well of excellent water—Also, a Lot of Land to the Northward adjoining, 59 feet front, and 87 back. The Lots will be sold together, or separate, as may best suit purchasers. For terms, &c. apply to

BENJAMIN HADWEN.
Newport, 8th Mon. 30th, 1805

FOR SALE,

THE Lime-Rock FARM situated within one mile of the town of Newport, containing 130 acres of choice Land, with a good dwelling-house, barn, crib, chaise-house and other out-houses thereon in good repair; perhaps there is no situation in the United States where an elegant building may be erected, that will command so extensive and beautiful a prospect as on this Farm—An opportunity now offers itself for the man of fortune to accommodate himself with an estate, suited either to business or pleasure, surpassing almost any other in New-England—Any person wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Nicholas Taylor, Esq or to

JOHN A. COLLINS.
Newport, April 12, 1802.

Just Received,

And for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury,

By the Groce [illegible] Boston

A REVISED and enlarged edition of Webster's American Spelling-Book—lately published.
Sept. 13, 1805.

From the Connecticut Courant.

ON READING.

IT is necessary not only to learn to read, but to *love* to read, while young; because a taste for reading is seldom acquired unless in early life. It usually springs more from habit than from nature; and from such a kind of habit too as it is difficult and next to impossible to fix, after the season of youth is passed.

A love of books is a sort of acquired talent, that may be rendered a source of enjoyment, as well as a foundation for usefulness and respectability in society. A reader of taste, who has a supply of proper books, can always have good company at hand. He is able to enjoy such vacant hours as are oppressive to others; and he has happily much fewer temptations to dissipation than usually befel persons, who, finding no pleasure in reading, know not how to pass away a leisure hour or a long evening, but in the bustle of a crowd. In short, a genuine lover of books has a peculiar source of innocent and rational enjoyment—an inlet to pleasures, of which other people have no conception.

Books are a wonderful solace especially to old age. Life becomes a vacuity to old people who have no taste for reading. Bereft of most of the friends of their youth, and experiencing a destitution of enjoyment in many of the scenes which used to give them pleasure, they find that, as the past has been vanity, the present is vexation of spirit. Their minds become froward and sour, and they peevishly enquire, "What is the cause that the former times were better than these?" Their time, for want of mental employment, hangs heavy upon them; and in the morning they say, "when will it be evening"—in the evening, "when will it be morning."

Not so the virtuous old person who has a taste for books. While sensual desires fail, his relish for intellectual enjoyments increases.—His books, chiefly, are his company. They amuse, they soothe, they delight him; they light up a smile in his countenance, and aid in rendering him habitually contented and cheerful.

It is without all controversy, that, provided all other circumstances be equal, a bookish man has a greater sum of enjoyment than falls to the lot of one who has no taste for reading. Along the journey of life, the former is daily plucking some fragrant flower, which the latter passes by unheeded; and especially when passing the vale of old age, the one finds therein many a diversified pleasing scene, while to the other, the whole seems a dreary waste.

It is therefore important to inspire children with a love of books, not only for the sake of promoting their improvement in knowledge, and their usefulness in life, but also for the sake of multiplying their enjoyments.

I would not, however, advise any one to be a *book worm*. A person that should do nothing but read, would be a mere cypher in society. If one devotes to reading, any part of that time which the evident calls of duty require for other purposes, he is guilty of misspense of time.

It depends upon a great variety of circumstances, to determine how much time it would be proper for every individual to spend in reading.—Some persons are necessarily led to extensive reading, from the nature of their callings; and others, though their business does not necessarily require so large an acquaintance with books, are enabled by their circumstances to turn a great portion of their time into this channel, without injuring their families, or any of their social connections. Yet the great body of people are so much, and so almost constantly engaged in the necessary business of their various occupations, that there is comparatively but little time left for books. There are very few, however, who might not, by early rising and otherwise so far redeem time, as to afford an hour to reading: and even this (provided their books were well-chosen) might, in the course of a considerably long life, raise them a valuable stock of knowledge, as well as give them many rational pleasures.

Any one that would read to good purpose, must *think*, as well as read. The great advantage of reading is, that it afterwards affords materials for the mental exercise of the reader, and so enables him to unfold the faculties and expand the powers of his own mind. Whereas great readers, who call into exercise no faculties of their minds, but their memories, are like great eaters, who do not digest their food: to the former instance, there is brought on a mental, as in the latter, a corporeal flatulence. A person who merely reads, and commits to memory [illegible] employing the substance of [illegible] books, (if I may so speak)

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B. HAZARD, *Clerk.*

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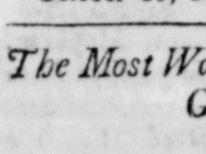

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Newport, Sept. 12, 1805.

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ELIZABETH PHILLIPS, *Adm'x.*
North-Kingstown, Sept. 9, 1805

THE creditors of ASA MINOR, of Hopkinton, in the county of Washington, Esq. are hereby notified to appear before the General Assembly, at their next session in October inst. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of his petition, for the benefit of an act made and passed June, A. D. 1756, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, should not be granted.

THO. PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*
Newport, Oct. 1, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE, two-story Dwelling-House, now occupied by *Jeremiah Austin*, pleasantly situated in Farewell-street, having four rooms on a floor, and a good Cellar under it—with a large Garden, and a well of excellent water—Also, a Lot of Land to the Northward adjoining, 59 feet front, and 87 back. The Lots will be sold together, or separate, as may best suit purchasers. For terms, &c. apply to

BENJAMIN HADWEN.
Newport, 8th Mon. 30th, 1805

FOR SALE,

THE Lime-Rock FARM situated within one mile of the town of Newport, containing 130 acres of choice Land, with a good dwelling-house, barn, crib, chaise-house and other out-houses thereon in good repair; perhaps there is no situation in the United States where an elegant building may be erected, that will command so extensive and beautiful a prospect as on this Farm.—An opportunity now offers itself for the man of fortune to accommodate himself with an estate, suited either to business or pleasure, surpassing almost any other in New-England.—Any person wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Nicholas Taylor, Esq or to

JOHN A. COLLINS.
Newport, April 12, 1802.

Just Received,

And for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury,

By the Grocc [illegible], or single, at the Boston Prices,

A REVISED and enlarged edition of Webster's American Spelling-Book—lately published.
Sept. 13, 1805.

From the Connecticut Courant.

ON READING.

IT is necessary not only to learn to read, but to *love* to read, while young; because a taste for reading is seldom acquired unless in early life. It usually springs more from habit than from nature; and from such a kind of habit too as it is difficult and next to impossible to fix, after the season of youth is passed.

A love of books is a sort of acquired talent, that may be rendered a source of enjoyment, as well as a foundation for usefulness and respectability in society. A reader of taste, who has a supply of proper books, can always have good company at hand. He is able to enjoy such vacant hours as are oppressive to others; and he has happily much fewer temptations to dissipation than usually beset persons, who, finding no pleasure in reading, know not how to pass away a leisure hour or a long evening, but in the bustle of a crowd. In short, a genuine lover of books has a peculiar source of innocent and rational enjoyment—an inlet to pleasures, of which other people have no conception.

Books are a wonderful solace especially to old age. Life becomes a vacuity to old people who have no taste for reading. Bereft of most of the friends of their youth, and experiencing a destitution of enjoyment in many of the scenes which used to give them pleasure, they find that, as the past has been vanity, the present is vexation of spirit. Their minds become froward and sour, and they peevishly enquire, "What is the cause that the former times were better than these?" Their time, for want of mental employment, hangs heavy upon them; and in the morning they say, "when will it be evening"—in the evening, "when will it be morning."

Not so the virtuous old person who has a taste for books. While sensual desires fail, his relish for intellectual enjoyments increases.—His books, chiefly, are his company. They amuse, they soothe, they delight him; they light up a smile in his countenance, and aid in rendering him habitually contented and cheerful.

It is without all controversy, that, provided all other circumstances be equal, a bookish man has a greater sum of enjoyment than falls to the lot of one who has no taste for reading. Along the journey of life, the former is daily plucking some fragrant flower, which the latter passes by unheeded; and especially when passing the vale of old age, the one finds therein many a diversified pleasing scene, while to the other, the whole seems a dreary waste.

It is therefore important to inspire children with a love of books, not only for the sake of promoting their improvement in knowledge, and their usefulness in life, but also for the sake of multiplying their enjoyments.

I would not, however, advise any one to be a *book-worm*. A person that should do nothing but read, would be a mere cypher in society. If one devotes to reading, any part of that time which the evident calls of duty require for other purposes, he is guilty of misspense of time.

It depends upon a great variety of circumstances, to determine how much time it would be proper for every individual to spend in reading.—Some persons are necessarily led to extensive reading, from the nature of their callings; and others, though their business does not necessarily require so large an acquaintance with books, are enabled by their circumstances to turn a great portion of their time into this channel, without injuring their families, or any of their social connections. Yet the great body of people are so much, and so almost constantly engaged in the necessary business of their various occupations, that there is comparatively but little time left for books. There are very few, however, who might not, by early rising and otherwise, so far redeem time, as to afford an hour to reading: and even this (provided their books were well-chosen) might, in the course of a considerably long life, raise them a valuable stock of knowledge, as well as give them many rational pleasures.

Any one that would read to good purpose, must *think*, as well as read. The great advantage of reading is, that it afterwards affords materials for the mental exercise of the reader, and so enables him to unfold the faculties and expand the powers of his own mind. Whereas great readers, who call into exercise no faculties of their minds, but their *memories*, are like great eaters, who do not digest their food: in the former instance, there is brought on a mental, as in the latter, a corporeal flatulence. A person who merely reads, and commits to memory, without employing the substance of what he reads, as *tools*, (if I may so speak) for his own mind

to work with, might read to the age of Methuſalah, and never be much the wiſer. The heads of ſuch readers reſemble a lumber-garret, ſtuffed full with uſeful articles and with rubbiſh, all mixed and piled together in confuſion.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By Arrivals at Boston.—London dates to August 28, 1805.

Auſtria and France.

GERMANY. VIENNA, AUGUST 7.

THE French Ambaſſador has addreſſed to our Government a Note, couched in the moſt inſolent terms, demanding a peremptory explanation of the objects of the warlike preparations going forward in the Auſtrian dominions, and the extraordinary activity in the military department. The Note alſo demanded a peremptory anſwer, whether it was the intention of Auſtria to go to war with France; whether any recent treaty had been concluded with Ruſſia, or whether any alliance with that Power was on the point of being concluded?—The anſwer of the Court of Vienna to theſe interrogatories was highly dignified. It ſtated, that the aſſembling of ſuch large bodies of French troops had rendered precautions on the part of Auſtria indiſpenſible. All the negotiations with Ruſſia had ſolely for their object an armed neutrality, and that any more intimate connection with Foreign Powers muſt depend ſolely on circumſtances.

Immediately after this anſwer was given, the French Ambaſſador gave aſſurances that the greateſt part of the French troops ſhould quit Italy.

LONDON, (*England*) AUGUST 26, 1805.—Juſt before this paper was put to preſs, we received the *Moniteurs* to the 18th; their contents are of very conſiderable importance, and ſeem to decide the queſtion of peace or war between Auſtria and France. The important fact, *that war with Austria is considered as inevitable*, is communicated in a Note in the *Moniteur* of the 16th.

The *Moniteur* obſerves, that England is *precipitating* Auſtria *into war* by *inducing her to make in the* Tyrol *and* Italy *armaments which cannot but be considered as a* COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES. It is evident, from this language, that Bonaparte conſiders war with Auſtria as inevitable, and if he had been prepared there is no reaſon to doubt but that he would have commenced hoſtilities before this time; but it is clear the promptitude and energy diſplayed by the two Imperial Courts, have completely diſconcerted him.

The articles in the *Moniteur*, from various parts of the Auſtrian territories ſpeak of nothing but war—in fact it is evident that the French Govenment conſider war with Auſtria as unavoidable.

The *Moniteur* of the 12th inſt. in a note upon the policy of Auſtria and Pruſſia, obſerves, that it is no wiſe ſurpriſing that the number of troops which Auſtria has put in motion ſhould incline England to believe her diſpoſed to coaleſce againſt France; but that NAPOLEON entertains a better opinion of the Emperor, than to imagine him guilty of ſuch ſhort ſighted policy as to put his crown and dominions at hazard for the ſake of ſwelling the maratime inſolence of England. The writer proceeds to comment upon the interference of *Ruſſia* at *Ratisbon*, in *throwing down the guantlet to France, and using every effort to precipitate the Germanic body into hostilities*; and winds up his clauſe by obſerving that the States of Germany knew better than to excite a war to be fought at their own doors, which muſt either weaken or deſtroy them and thus give Ruſſia an opportunity of encreaſing her power in the South. The note is of a ſmooth and conciliatory nature, and has agreeably ſurpriſed us, becauſe we expected ſomething more bullying and arrogant from Bonaparte at this moment. He ſeems affectedly alarmed at the deciſion of Ruſſia, and attempts alternately to cajole and intimidate Auſtria into the ſame kind of conduct which he recommends, as ſo exemplary and conſonant to the common intereſts of Europe and the German States, in Pruſſia.

AUG. 27.—By the laſt private accounts from Paris we learn, that ſcarcely a day has paſſed for ſome time in which a Courier has not been diſpatched to Germany or arrived from that country. Conferences have been repeatedly held between Talleyrand and the Auſtrian, Pruſſian and Batavian Ambaſſadors. It is confidently ſaid, that the language of Talleyrand towards Count Cobentzel, approaches nearer to the tone and ſtyle formerly uſed in Negotiations, between independent and civilized States, and it has been conſequently inferred, that Bonaparte wiſhes to avoid an immediate rupture with Auſtria, and to lull it, if poſſible, into a fatal ſecurity. It is not ſuppoſed that the Uſurper abſolutely fears a conteſt with Auſtria and Ruſſia excluſively, but that he has ſtrong reaſons for apprehending, that the firſt cannon fired againſt the Emperor of Germany, will be the ſignal for the formation of a more extenſive confederation againſt France, than in 1793.

All travellers from the Tyrol and Auſtrian Italy, ſpeak with aſtoniſhment, of the quantity of troops and waggons that block up all the roads; and render it difficult for paſſengers to travel.

Ruſſia and France.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

Mr. Ellſworth the Meſſenger, who arrived on Friday, from Peterſburgh, is underſtood to have brought his Imperial Majeſty's Ratification of the Treaty of Alliance with this country. The immediate acceſſion of Auſtria to it may be expected if it be true, as generally aſſerted, that the inſolent tone and demands of France have induced the Emperor of Germany to require the execution of a Treaty with Ruſſia, by which the two powers bind themſelves to aſſiſt each other under certain circumſtances, with a ſtipulated force. Ruſſia has willingly and inſtantly complied with the requiſition, and 60 000 Ruſſians are ſaid to be actually on their march to the Auſtrian frontiers.

A Ruſſian army of 118 000 men is ſaid to be aſſembled at Dubno, in readineſs to paſs the frontiers at a very ſhort notice. Dubno is ſituated within about 20 miles of Auſtrian Galicia, and it was from that place the Ruſſians under Suwarrow, commenced their march and operations againſt France, in 1799.

A great number of tranſports have been within theſe few days hired by Government for the ſuppoſed purpoſe of conveying Ruſſian troops to the Mediterranean, or any other point where their ſervices may be wanted. A Ruſſian ſquadron of 10 ſail of the line, it is ſaid, is ſhortly expected to cooperate with us in the North Seas. The tranſports are to rendezvous at the Nore.

August 28.

Private accounts from France, ſtate, that a ſquadron of five ſail of the line and four frigates, with ſeveral tranſports, are now ready for ſea at Toulon, having 10 000 troops on board;—this force is ſuppoſed to be deſtined to attack the Ruſſians at Corfu.

ST. PETERSBURGH, (*Ruſſia*) JULY 14 1805.

All the Engliſh and Ruſſian ſhips both here and at Riga, are in a ſtate of requiſition.—This meaſure, as far as it relates to Engliſh ſhips has been ſanctioned by the Britiſh Ambaſſador to our Court; the avowed object of it being to provide the neceſſary conveyances of the Imperial troops deſtined to take poſſeſſion of Swediſh Pomerania, and for any future operations that may be concerted.

July 31.

M. Novozilzow is not yet arrived in this city.—Our troops are every day more and more in motion. Government find it very difficult to procure tranſports; fewer foreign veſſels than uſual having arrived this year.

RIGA, (*Ruſſia*) AUGUST 3.—Several regiments of our army are on their march; and ſhips of war are fitting out at Cronſtadt. There is a talk of ſome armies, the commanders of which are not however as yet appointed.—The Ruſſian fleet of Cronſtadt and Revel, conſiſting of 18 ſhips of the line, and ſome frigates, is now cruiſing in the Baltic.

Of the Invaſion.

LONDON, (*England*) Aug. 19 1805.—By an American veſſel from Amſterdam (the Nankin of Boſton, Don, maſter) which arrived at Dover yeſterday, and landed Mr. Sullivan Dorr, paſſenger, we learn that the troops are all embarked in the Dutch ports; but as Admiral Ruſſell's ſquadron is ſo ſtrong, it is ſuppoſed that the Dutch (invading) fleet will not put to ſea, and that the troops will be re-landed. We receive all intelligence by Americans with great caution.

We learn from Rotterdam, that French troops continue to paſs daily into the Helder, and that the moſt active and vigorous preparations are ſtill carrying on for the menaced invaſion of this country. The Batavian ſoldiery and ſeamen are ſaid to be very much diſaffected; and refuſe to embark in the expedition.

Auguſt 22.

The ſtay of Bonaparte, at Boulogne, ſeems as if it would be longer than the Moniteur announced. Part of his family have joined him, as well as the Miniſters of War and Marine. The Pariſians think he will not venture from the coaſt, until the expedition has put to ſea; an event of which they ſeem to be in daily expectation. The Paris papers have alſo received inſtructions to bring before the public eye again the ſubject of invaſion, and the probability of its ſucceſsful termination.

Auguſt 24.

A long note is inſerted in the Moniteur of the 15th, in anſwer to the Engliſh papers, upon the ſubject of the Invaſion. It boaſts that the Shannon is blocked up by a fine ſquadron; that our Colonies had drawn up their articles of Capitulation, and ſent agents to Villeneuve to treat with him, but that was not his object; and that the invaſion will take place in the courſe of *one* year, perhaps in *two*, perhaps in *three!*

Coaſt of France.

PLYMOUTH (*Eng.*) Aug. 26, 1805.—By letters received this day from the Channel fleet, it appears that on Wedneſday laſt the French fleet left Breſt, and anchored in Camaret-Bay. Our in-ſhore ſquadron communicated the fact by ſignal to Admiral Cornwallis, who immediately led in the fleet to attack them. As ſoon as his intention was diſcovered, the French fleet got under weigh, and ſcampered back to Breſt; but they did not get in, until three of the ſhips were completely mauled, by a raking fire from ſome of the Britiſh ſhips. They were 3 in number ſuperior to Admiral Cornwallis, but the latter, under the preſent critical ſituation of the country, determined to try whether they were in earneſt.

LONDON, AUG. 28.—The object of the Brest fleet, in their movement of the 21ſt, was evidently to prevent Admiral Cornwallis from ſending to points, where they may be wanted, any conſiderable detachments.—The movement appears to have been combined, with the activity obſerved among Admiral De Winter's ſquadron, in the Texel, on the ſame day.

American Commerce.

LONDON, AUGUST 25.—It is ſaid that the general order lately given for the detention of American veſſels aroſe from the facts being aſcertained, that about 12 or 14 American veſſels were contracted for to bring home Dutch property from Batavia to a Dutch or French port, and that they were to touch merely at an American port to obtain a colorable pretext, that the property was American.—It is added, that this Government were acquainted with the names and deſcriptions of theſe veſſels, but that it was thought proper to make the order for detention general;—for what reaſon we cannot comprehend, if the names and deſcriptions could have been given to our cruiſers. So many have been detained that the greateſt diſcontent prevails among the American merchants, and when the fact is known in America, will cauſe very ſerious diſcuſſions.

In the mean time the American Miniſter has remonſtrated on the ſubject, and the above explanation has been given, with an aſſurance at the ſame time that every fair and juſt allowance ſhould be made to the ſhips detained without cauſe; and that the two veſſels which had been condemned ſhould be compenſated for to their full value, it appearing, that only one of the veſſels among the number *intended* to be brought in under the General Orders given to the Engliſh cruiſers, had yet been detained.

The London American merchants have likewiſe waited on Mr. Pitt, but he gave them no ſpecific anſwer, adviſing them to ſubmit their caſe in writing, which ſhould then be taken into conſideration and anſwered.

Miſcellaneous.

AUGUST 23—28.—The Hero of the Nile, arrived at Plymouth, on the 18th inſt. in the Victory, of 100 guns, with the Superb, of 74 guns. The Victory, having touched at Gibraltar, has been placed under quarantine; but his Lordſhip has been permitted to come on ſhore. In the ſhort ſpace of five weeks, he has been chaſing the enemy in the four quarters of the globe. It is ſaid he did not hear of Admiral Calder's victory over the combined fleet until his arrival in the Channel. He is perfectly well; and has been received with enthuſiaſm.—Lord Nelſon has had ſeveral conferences at the Admiralty.—There are various rumours as to the command which is to be given to him.

Several of Lord Nelſon's fleet have arrived for repairs; and are nearly ready for ſea.—The Spaniſh captured ſhips, are nearly ready; the Windſor Caſtle, ſtated by Villeneuve to have been *ſunk*, has been repaired, and joined the Channel fleet.

There is a report that Earl Spencer has joined the preſent Adminiſtration, and that his Lordſhip is to be placed at the head of the Admiralty.

It is reported that the Republic of Raguſa has applied to be incorporated wit h Auſtria, in imitation of the union of Genoa to France.

Lord Caſtlereagh has failed as a Candidate in the election in Down County, Ireland.

Sir Sidney Smith has within theſe few days had ſeveral interviews with the Board of Admiralty. He is to be immediately employed in an important command.

The Britiſh frigate Phœnix of 36 guns, has captured the French frigate Didon, of 44 guns, and 300 men, after a ſevere action of 3 hours, on the 10th inſt. in lat. 43, long. 12. The Didon ſailed from Ferrol with the combined fleet, and had 150 men killed and wounded. The Phœnix has been ſpoken, with her prize in tow.

A dreadful earthquake has taken place in the Neapolitan territories—800 houſes have been deſtroyed in Naples, and 4000 damaged—40 churches have been ſhook to their foundation. In other parts, whole towns have been deſtroyed, and all the inhabitants.—The little town of Iſernia is a heap of ruins, and 1500 perſons are buried under them. The greateſt terror reigns in every part.

The Britiſh have 70 ſail of the line in Europe, in ſervice, or ready for ſervice.

Mr. Anderſon, who came to England with Madame Jerome Bonaparte, embarked on Sunday at Dover, in the Robert brig, and ſailed for America. Madame Jerome Bonaparte, will remain in England.

Letters of a recent date have been received at Leghorn from Algiers. They announce that the Dey has ſhut himſelf up in an apartment of his palace, which has double iron doors; he has placed on its walls 30 pieces of cannon, and his guard, compoſed of 3000 men, is continually on duty. The rebellious mountaineers were ſtationed before the city.

BY THE MAILS.

MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

NATCHEZ, SEPT. 6.

DARING OUTRAGE!

WE are informed by a gentleman from the neighborhood of Pinkneyville, that a party of armed Spaniards (number not known) entered that place, late on Monday evening laſt, and forcibly ſeized and carried off Meſſrs. Reuben and Samuel Kemper.—When our informant left home he underſtood that Col. Baker was employed taking depoſitions reſpecting this event, for the information of the executive.

An agent of Mr. Edward Randolph's who kept a ſtore, at the mouth of Rayan Sarah, has been alſo driven from thence at an hour's notice.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 11.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The Counties of Philadelphia, Delaware, Lancaſter, Bucks, Berks, Montgomery, and Northampton, have given a majority of 6,656 for M'Kean. In theſe Counties, the Conſtitutionaliſts have carried their Tickets for Members of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives. The revolutionary candidate (Snyder) has not obtained a majority in either of the counties from which returns have yet been made. M'Kean will doubtleſs be re-elected by a very large majority.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 9.

An honeſt man, worthy of imitation.—A Mr. Samuel Roſſetter, of Great-Barrington, (Maſſ.) advertiſes in the laſt Balance—that "from the unlawful depredations of a gang of land pirates under the name of Suſquehannah Speculators, he was obliged a few years paſt to take the benefit of the inſolvent act, not with a view to injure his creditors;" and that "he now feels willing, that if thoſe to whom he ſtood indebted before that time, will call on him in the month of October next, they ſhall be paid to their ſatisfaction, and his ſincere thanks."

VERMONT.

WINDSOR, OCT. 8.

A ſingle ſtalk of corn, raiſed in the field of Mr. Ebenezer Hoſington, of this town, the preſent ſeaſon, produced ſix ears, or *one thouſand ſeven hundred and thirty-ſeven Kernels.*

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 14.

INTERESTING.

A letter from an American gentleman, dated Briſtol, (Eng.) Auguſt 29, 1805, to his correſpondent in this town ſays—"Auſtria *has declared* WAR *againſt* France!" "You may be at a loſs what courſe to purſue with the——, (a certificate veſſel) as reſpects her coming to this country.—Yet from the correſpondence between me, or rather on my part with the great men in office, you will be able to judge how ſhe ſtands. I conceive that the ſeizure was made of her, as well as others at the ſame time, *on the ground that no act* has been paſſed by the Congreſs of the United States to meet that of Great-Britain to continuing the Treaty in full force on her part for one year, ending on the 1ſt June, 1806. From private converſation with our Charge d'Affaires in London, there appears little inclination on the part of the American Government for its renewal:—and perhaps the ſeizures were made to induce our miniſter to repreſent ſuch neceſſity."

October 15.

FROM FRANCE.

The ſhip Morning-Star, Capt. Hopkins, arrived at this port yeſterday, in 34 days from Bordeaux. A continental war was conſidered inevitable. It was reported that the troops were ordered from the coaſts to the frontiers of France: and that the military eſtabliſhment was to be augmented with 60 000 conſcripts.

We have been favored with Paris papers to Sept. 1, and Bourdeaux papers to Sept. 3, received by Capt. Hopkins. They mention the continuation of the warlike preparations of Ruſſia and Auſtria: but ſtate, that the Emperor Napoleon has offered to conſent to the mediation of a great power (probably Pruſſia) for the continuation of peace. In the event of a war the neutrality of Denmark is calculated on. The Swediſh Miniſter has contradicted the report of the ſale of Pomerania to Ruſſia. Bonaparte was on the coaſt at the date of the laſt papers. The French Gazettes are full of accounts of the celebration of his birth-day, throughout France, Italy and Holland.

PARIS, AUGUST 29.

Letters from Naples, dated Auguſt 2, eſtimate the damages in that city, by the late earthquake at 84 600,000 francs. The following are extracted from returns made to the government by commiſſioners.—In Ibernia the commotion was terrible, the ground opened and vomited forth flames, and 339 families were ſwallowed up.

In Caſtel Petroſo there periſhed 132 families.

Maſſino,	84
Fiefolone,	393
St. Angelo-in-Coils,	43
Barramillo,	180
Cantalupo,	142

Lorenzano and St. Angelo-Ji Lombardi, have been entirely deſtroyed.

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Immediately after this anſwer was given, the French Ambaſſador gave aſſurances that the greateſt part of the French troops ſhould quit Italy.

LONDON, (*England*) AUGUST 26, 1805.—Juſt before this paper was put to preſs, we received the *Moniteurs* to the 18th; their contents are of very conſiderable importance, and ſeem to decide the queſtion of peace or war between Auſtria and France. The important fact, *that war with Austria is considered as inevitable*, is communicated in a Note in the *Moniteur* of the 16th.

The *Moniteur* obſerves, that England is *precipitating* Auſtria *into war* by *inducing her to make in the* Tyrol *and* Italy *armaments which cannot but be considered as a* COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES. It is evident, from this language, that Bonaparte conſiders war with Auſtria as inevitable, and if he had been prepared there is no reaſon to doubt but that he would have commenced hoſtilities before this time; but it is clear the promptitude and energy diſplayed by the two Imperial Courts, have completely diſconcerted him.

The articles in the *Moniteur*, from various parts of the Auſtrian territories ſpeak of nothing but war—in fact it is evident that the French Govenment conſider war with Auſtria as unavoidable.

The *Moniteur* of the 12th inſt. in a note upon the policy of Auſtria and Pruſſia, obſerves, that it is no wiſe ſurpriſing that the number of troops which Auſtria has put in motion ſhould incline England to believe her diſpoſed to coaleſce againſt France; but that NAPOLEON entertains a better opinion of the Emperor, than to imagine him guilty of ſuch ſhort ſighted policy as to put his crown and dominions at hazard for the ſake of ſwelling the maratime inſolence of England. The writer proceeds to comment upon the interference of *Ruſſia* at *Ratisbon*, in *throwing down the guantlet to France, and using every effort to precipitate the Germanic body into hostilities*; and winds up his clauſe by obſerving that the States of Germany knew better than to excite a war to be fought at their own doors, which muſt either weaken or deſtroy them and thus give Ruſſia an opportunity of encreaſing her power in the South. The note is of a ſmooth and conciliatory nature, and has agreeably ſurpriſed us, becauſe we expected ſomething more bullying and arrogant from Bonaparte at this moment. He ſeems affectedly alarmed at the deciſion of Ruſſia, and attempts alternately to cajole and intimidate Auſtria into the ſame kind of conduct which he recommends as ſo exemplary and conſonant to the common intereſts of Europe and the German States, in Pruſſia.

AUG. 27.—By the laſt private accounts from Paris we learn, that ſcarcely a day has paſſed for ſome time in which a Courier has not been diſpatched to Germany or arrived from that country. Conferences have been repeatedly held between Talleyrand and the Auſtrian, Pruſſian and Batavian Ambaſſadors. It is confidently ſaid, that the language of Talleyrand towards Count Cobentzel, approaches nearer to the tone and ſtyle formerly uſed in Negotiations, between independent and civiliſed States, and it has been conſequently inferred, that Bonaparte wiſhes to avoid an immediate rupture with Auſtria, and to lull it, if poſſible, into a fatal ſecurity. It is not ſuppoſed that the Uſurper abſolutely fears a conteſt with Auſtria and Ruſſia excluſively, but that he has ſtrong reaſons for apprehending, that the firſt cannon fired againſt the Emperor of Germany, will be the ſignal for the formation of a more extenſive confederation againſt France, than in 1793.

All travellers from the Tyrol and Auſtrian Italy, ſpeak with aſtoniſhment, of the quantity of troops and waggons that block up all the roads; and render it difficult for paſſengers to travel.

Ruſſia and France.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

Mr. Ellſworth the Meſſenger, who arrived on Friday, from Peterſburgh, is underſtood to have brought his Imperial Majeſty's Ratification of the Treaty of Alliance with this country. The immediate acceſſion of Auſtria to it may be expected, if it be true, as generally aſſerted, that the inſolent tone and demands of France have induced the Emperor of Germany to require the execution of a Treaty with Ruſſia, by which the two powers bind themſelves to aſſiſt each other under certain circumſtances, with a ſtipulated force. Ruſſia has willingly and inſtantly complied with the requiſition, and 60 000 Ruſſians are ſaid to be actually on their march to the Auſtrian frontiers.

A Ruſſian army of 118 000 men is ſaid to be aſſembled at Dubno, in readineſs to paſs the frontiers at a very ſhort notice. Dubno is ſituated within about 20 miles of Auſtrian Galicia, and it was from that place the Ruſſians under Suwarrow, commenced their march and operations againſt France, in 1799.

A great number of tranſports have been within theſe few days hired by Government for the ſuppoſed purpoſe of conveying Ruſſian troops to the Mediterranean, or any other point where their ſervices may be wanted. A Ruſſian ſquadron of 10 ſail of the line, it is ſaid, is ſhortly expected to cooperate with us in the North Seas. The tranſports are to rendezvous at the Nore.

Auguſt 28.

Private accounts from France, ſtate, that a ſquadron of five ſail of the line and four frigates, with ſeveral tranſports, are now ready for ſea at Toulon, having 10 000 troops on board;—this force is ſuppoſed to be deſtined to attack the Ruſſians at Corfu.

ST. PETERSBURGH, (*Ruſſia*) JULY 14 1805.

All the Engliſh and Ruſſian ſhips both here and at Riga, are in a ſtate of requiſition.—This meaſure, as far as it relates to Engliſh ſhips has been ſanctioned by the Britiſh Ambaſſador to our Court; the avowed object of it being to provide the neceſſary conveyances of the Imperial troops deſtined to take poſſeſſion of Swediſh Pomerania, and for any future operations that may be concerted.

July 31.

M. Novozilzow is not yet arrived in this city.—Our troops are every day more and more in motion. Government find it very difficult to procure tranſports; fewer foreign veſſels than uſual having arrived this year.

RIGA, (*Ruſſia*) AUGUST 3.—Several regiments of our army are on their march; and ſhips of war are fitting out at Cronſtadt. There is a talk of ſome armies, the commanders of which are not however as yet appointed.—The Ruſſian fleet of Cronſtadt and Revel, conſiſting of 18 ſhips of the line, and ſome frigates, is now cruiſing in the Baltic.

Of the Invaſion.

LONDON, (*England*) Aug. 19 1805.—By an American veſſel from Amſterdam (the Nankin of Boſton, Don, maſter) which arrived at Dover yeſterday, and landed Mr. Sullivan Dorr, paſſenger, we learn that the troops are all embarked in the Dutch ports; but as Admiral Ruſſell's ſquadron is ſo ſtrong, it is ſuppoſed that the Dutch (invading) fleet will not put to ſea, and that the troops will be re-landed. We receive all intelligence by Americans with great caution.

We learn from Rotterdam, that French troops continue to paſs daily into the Helder, and that the moſt active and vigorous preparations are ſtill carrying on for the menaced invaſion of this country. The Batavian ſoldiery and ſeamen are ſaid to be very much diſaffected; and refuſe to embark in the expedition.

Auguſt 22.

The ſtay of Bonaparte, at Boulogne, ſeems as if it would be longer than the Moniteur announced. Part of his family have joined him, as well as the Miniſters of War and Marine. The Pariſians think he will not venture from the coaſt, until the expedition has put to ſea; an event of which they ſeem to be in daily expectation. The Paris papers have alſo received inſtructions to bring before the public eye again the ſubject of invaſion, and the probability of its ſucceſsful termination.

Auguſt 24.

A long note is inſerted in the Moniteur of the 15th, in anſwer to the Engliſh papers, upon the ſubject of the Invaſion. It boaſts that the Shannon is blocked up by a fine ſquadron; that our Colonies had drawn up their articles of Capitulation, and ſent agents to Villeneuve to treat with him, but that was not his object; and that the invaſion will take place in the courſe of *one* year, perhaps in *two*, perhaps in *three!*

Coaſt of France.

PLYMOUTH (*Eng.*) Aug. 26, 1805.—By letters received this day from the Channel fleet, it appears that on Wedneſday laſt the French fleet left Breſt, and anchored in Camaret-Bay. Our in-ſhore ſquadron communicated the fact by ſignal to Admiral Cornwallis, who immediately led in the fleet to attack them. As ſoon as his intention was diſcovered, the French fleet got under weigh, and ſcampered back to Breſt; but they did not get in, until three of the ſhips were completely mauled, by a raking fire from ſome of the Britiſh ſhips. They were 3 in number ſuperior to Admiral Cornwallis, but the latter, under the preſent critical ſituation of the country, determined to try whether they were in earneſt.

LONDON, AUG. 28.—The object of the Breſt fleet, in their movement of the 21ſt, was evidently to prevent Admiral Cornwallis from ſending to points, where they may be wanted, any conſiderable detachments.—The movement appears to have been combined, with the activity obſerved among Admiral De Winter's ſquadron, in the Texel, on the ſame day.

American Commerce.

LONDON, AUGUST 25.—It is ſaid that the general order lately given for the detention of American veſſels aroſe from the facts being aſcertained, that about 12 or 14 American veſſels were contracted for to bring home Dutch property from Batavia to a Dutch or French port, and that they were to touch merely at an American port to obtain a colorable pretext, that the property was American.—It is added, that this Government were acquainted with the names and deſcriptions of theſe veſſels, but that it was thought proper to make the order for detention general;—for what reaſon we cannot comprehend, if the names and deſcriptions could have been given to our cruiſers. So many have been detained that the greateſt diſcontent prevails among the American merchants, and when the fact is known in America, will cauſe very ſerious diſcuſſions.

In the mean time the American Miniſter has remonſtrated on the ſubject, and the above explanation has been given, with an aſſurance at the ſame time that every fair and juſt allowance ſhould be made to the ſhips detained without cauſe; and that the two veſſels which had been condemned ſhould be compenſated for to their full value, it appearing, that only one of the veſſels among the number *intended* to be brought in under the General Orders given to the Engliſh cruiſers, had yet been detained.

The London American merchants have likewiſe waited on Mr. Pitt, but he gave them no ſpecific anſwer, adviſing them to ſubmit their caſe in writing, which ſhould then be taken into conſideration and anſwered.

Miſcellaneous.

AUGUST 23—28.—The Hero of the Nile, arrived at Plymouth, on the 18th inſt. in the Victory, of 100 guns, with the Superb, of 74 guns. The Victory, having touched at Gibraltar, has been placed under quarantine; but his Lordſhip has been permitted to come on ſhore. In the ſhort ſpace of five weeks, he has been chaſing the enemy in the four quarters of the globe. It is ſaid he did not hear of Admiral Calder's victory over the combined fleet until his arrival in the Channel. He is perfectly well; and has been received with enthuſiaſm.—Lord Nelſon has had ſeveral conferences at the Admiralty.—There are various rumours as to the command which is to be given to him.

Several of Lord Nelſon's fleet have arrived for repairs; and are nearly ready for ſea.—The Spaniſh captured ſhips, are nearly ready; the Windſor Caſtle, ſtated by Villeneuve to have been *ſunk*, has been repaired, and joined the Channel fleet.

There is a report that Earl Spencer has joined the preſent Adminiſtration, and that his Lordſhip is to be placed at the head of the Admiralty.

It is reported that the Republic of Raguſa has applied to be incorporated wit h Auſtria, in imitation of the union of Genoa to France.

Lord Caſtlereagh has failed as a Candidate in the election in Down County, Ireland.

Sir Sidney Smith has within theſe few days had ſeveral interviews with the Board of Admiralty. He is to be immediately employed in an important command.

The Britiſh frigate Phœnix of 36 guns, has captured the French frigate Didon, of 44 guns, and 300 men, after a ſevere action of 3 hours, on the 10th inſt. in lat. 43, long. 12. The Didon ſailed from Ferrol with the combined fleet, and had 150 men killed and wounded. The Phœnix has been ſpoken, with her prize in tow.

A dreadful earthquake has taken place in the Neapolitan territories—800 houſes have been deſtroyed in Naples, and 4000 damaged—40 churches have been ſhook to their foundation. In other parts, whole towns have been deſtroyed, and all the inhabitants.—The little town of Iſernia is a heap of ruins, and 1500 perſons are buried under them. The greateſt terror reigns in every part.

The Britiſh have 70 ſail of the line in Europe, in ſervice, or ready for ſervice.

Mr. Anderſon, who came to England with Madame Jerome Bonaparte, embarked on Sunday at Dover, in the Robert brig, and ſailed for America. Madame Jerome Bonaparte, will remain in England.

Letters of a recent date have been received at Leghorn from Algiers. They announce that the Dey has ſhut himſelf up in an apartment of his palace, which has double iron doors; he has placed on its walls 30 pieces of cannon, and his guard, compoſed of 3000 men, is continually on duty. The rebellious mountaineers were ſtationed before the city.

BY THE MAILS.

MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

NATCHEZ, SEPT. 6.

DARING OUTRAGE!

WE are informed by a gentleman from the neighborhood of Pinkneyville, that a party of armed Spaniards (number not known) entered that place, late on Monday evening laſt, and forcibly ſeized and carried off Meſſrs. Reuben and Samuel Kemper.—When our informant left home he underſtood that Col. Baker was employed taking depoſitions reſpecting this event, for the information of the executive.

An agent of Mr. Edward Randolph's who kept a ſtore, at the mouth of Rayan Sarah, has been alſo driven from thence at an hour's notice.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 11.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The Counties of Philadelphia, Delaware, Lancaſter, Bucks, Berks, Montgomery, and Northampton, have given a majority of 6,656 for M'Kean. In theſe Counties, the Conſtitutionaliſts have carried their Tickets for Members of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives. The revolutionary candidate (Snyder) has not obtained a majority in either of the counties from which returns have yet been made. M'Kean will doubtleſs be re-elected by a very large majority.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 9.

An honeſt man, worthy of imitation.—A Mr. Samuel Roſſetter, of Great-Barrington, (Maſſ.) advertiſes in the laſt Balance—that "from the unlawful depredations of a gang of land pirates under the name of Suſquehannah Speculators, he was obliged a few years paſt to take the benefit of the inſolvent act, not with a view to injure his creditors;" and that "he now feels willing, that if thoſe to whom he ſtood indebted before that time, will call on him in the month of October next, they ſhall be paid to their ſatisfaction, and his ſincere thanks."

VERMONT.

WINDSOR, OCT. 8.

A ſingle ſtalk of corn, raiſed in the field of Mr. Ebenezer Hoſington, of this town, the preſent ſeaſon, produced ſix ears, or *one thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven Kernels.*

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 14.

INTERESTING.

A letter from an American gentleman, dated Briſtol, (Eng.) Auguſt 29, 1805, to his correſpondent in this town ſays—"Auſtria *has declared* WAR *against* France!" "You may be at a loſs what courſe to purſue with the——, (a certificate veſſel) as reſpects her coming to this country.—Yet from the correſpondence between me, or rather on my part with the great men in office, you will be able to judge how ſhe ſtands. I conceive that the ſeizure was made of her, as well as others at the ſame time, *on the ground that no act* has been paſſed by the Congreſs of the United States to meet that of Great-Britain to continuing the Treaty in full force on her part for one year, ending on the 1ſt June, 1806. From private converſation with our Charge d'Affaires in London, there appears little inclination on the part of the American Government for its renewal:—and perhaps the ſeizures were made to induce our miniſter to repreſent ſuch neceſſity."

October 15.

FROM FRANCE.

The ſhip Morning-Star, Capt. Hopkins, arrived at this port yeſterday, in 34 days from Bordeaux. A continental war was conſidered inevitable. It was reported that the troops were ordered from the coaſts to the frontiers of France: and that the military eſtabliſhment was to be augmented with 60 000 conſcripts.

We have been favored with Paris papers to Sept. 1, and Bourdeaux papers to Sept. 3, received by Capt. Hopkins. They mention the continuation of the warlike preparations of Ruſſia and Auſtria: but ſtate, that the Emperor Napoleon has offered to conſent to the mediation of a great power (probably Pruſſia) for the continuation of peace. In the event of a war the neutrality of Denmark is calculated on. The Swediſh Miniſter has contradicted the report of the ſale of Pomerania to Ruſſia. Bonaparte was on the coaſt at the date of the laſt papers. The French Gazettes are full of accounts of the celebration of his birth-day, throughout France, Italy and Holland.

PARIS, AUGUST 29.

Letters from Naples, dated Auguſt 2, eſtimate the damages in that city, by the late earthquake at 84 600,000 francs. The following are extracted from returns made to the government by commiſſioners.—In Ibernia the commotion was terrible, the ground opened and vomited forth flames, and 339 families were ſwallowed up.

In Caſtel Petroſo there periſhed	132 families.
Maſſino,	84
Freſolone,	393
St. Angelo-in-Coila,	43
Barramillo,	180
Cantalupo,	142

Lorenzano and St. Angelo-di Lombardi, have been entirely deſtroyed.

A letter from Rome mentions the whole number of families which perished at 1750—that 11 villages were destroyed—and 4600 houses at Naples more or less injured.

A slight shock of an earthquake has been felt at Vienna; and an alarming fire has destroyed a number of houses in the suburbs of Isere.

PORTLAND, OCT. 10.

Melancholy Event.—In Durham, the 2d inst. the house of Mr. Ebenezer Robards accidentally caught fire, and was entirely consumed, with all its contents. All the family narrowly escaped, excepting Mr. Robards, who was suffocated and burnt to ashes, after he had rescued his children!

RHODE-ISLAND.

WARREN, OCT. 12.

On Monday the 30th ult. Mount Moriah Lodge, of Smithfield, was consecrated, and the officers thereof installed in due form, by the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of this State, in Cumberland:—The procession was formed and proceeded to the Catholic Baptist Meeting-House, where prayers, and an excellent and pertinent discourse was delivered by the Rev. John Pitman, of Providence, after which the officers were duly installed, and invested with their insignia of office:—The procession then returned in the same order, to the house of Mr. Whipple Lovett where they partook in much harmony, of a sumptuous repast, provided for the occasion.—After which the Grand Lodge retired to their room, and appointed Brothers Thomas S. Webb and John Carlisle, a Committee to wait on the Rev. Mr. Pitman, with their thanks for his appropriate discourse: The Grand Lodge was closed in due form until Monday the 21st inst. at 10 o'clock, forenoon, then to be convened in Gloucester, to constitute and install the officers of Friendship Lodge, and dedicate their Hall.

NEWPORT.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1805.

THE FEVER.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 9—In the last 48 hours there have been *sixteen* new cases in *Southwark*, and *six* in the city—In Hospital 37—25 convalescent. Interments in the last 24 hours, 5 adults—4 children.

OCT. 10.—Since the last report there have been *eight* new cases in *Southwark*, and *one* in the city.—In Hospital 33—25 convalescent. Interments 10 adults, and 4 children.

NEW YORK, OCT. 9.—New cases 9; deaths, Joshua Mackay, Robert Griffith, Richard Tabele, Johannes Christian Bernard—4.

OCT. 10—Since the last report there have been *eleven* new cases, and 4 deaths, viz.—Margaret Graham, Debby Smith, Arthur Walsh, and Daniel Hoffman. In Hospital 22—convalescent 13.

OCT. 11.—Since the last report there have been *five* cases new cases, and 3 deaths, viz. Flora Bowie, Oras Rapp, and Sally Bates.—In Hospital 18—convalescent 10.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

An arrival at Boston, on the 12th inst. in 35 days from Liverpool, has furnished London papers to the 28th of August last;—which are ten days later than before received. A Continental War (it appears from these papers) was maturing with strength and rapidity. Russia is said to have signed the long projected alliance with Great-Britain; and little doubt existed that Austria would follow her example, immediately.—Sweden is also said to have accepted the confidential alliance in which Great-Britain wished to engage her. The Government of France appeared to have abandoned all hopes of preserving peace with Russia: and even spoke of her in terms of particular insult. She had almost despaired of either coaxing or frightening Austria into a neutrality. Denmark, it is said, will remain neutral;—as well as Prussia; though from some *hints* in the Moniteur it would appear, that the Government of France is jealous the *gold* of England may induce even Prussia to become her enemy. Russia, is said to be about marching a great force to the southern frontiers of Poland, in order to co-operate with Austria:—It was by this passage that the celebrated Suwarrow entered Germany, in 1799. The military force of Bonaparte is stated in the official returns to amount to 480,000 men:—130,000 are said to be collected on the coast for the intended invasion of England and Ireland. The naval and military preparations in Great-Britain keep pace with the increasing necessity for activity and vigor.

Intelligence had been received in England of the departure of the Combined Fleets from Ferrol, on the 13th of August.—No account, however, had been received of their arrival at Cadiz. A day or two after the Fleets left Ferrol, Admiral Calder appeared off there with a squadron augmented to 20 sail of the line from Lord Cornwallis's fleet. On finding that Gravina, and Villeneuve had departed, it is probable Admiral Calder sailed for Cadiz.

The Paris Moniteur has commented in strong terms upon the orders lately reported to have been given to the British naval commanders, respecting the detention of American ships having on board French and Dutch property:—It laments that the Northern Powers are blind to their commercial interests; and insinuates, that England, thinking herself sure of Russia and Austria, has thrown aside her mask, and that it is by the Americans, she has begun the application of new pretensions.

A selection of the most important and interesting articles, received by the above-mentioned arrival, will be found under the foreign head in this day's Mercury.

Mr. Pitt, in a late speech in the British Parliament, shewing that the finances of England are ample and flourishing, and dispelling the gloomy phantoms conjured up by Mr. Grey, makes the following observations:—

"It is most consoling and encouraging to the country to reflect, that instead of going on as in former wars, twenty millions of war-taxes are raised without any material inconvenience to commerce, the manufactures, or the agriculture of the empire. When, in addition to this, we find eight millions, annually set aside to operate the gradual reduction of the national debt; when we find the taxes great as they are, becoming more productive every year; when we see the burthens, to which the necessities of the state have subjected us attended with increasing industry, and their consequences, private and public opulence, there is no one who must not feel proud and elated, with the cheering prospect which all those fortunate coincidents offer to our view."

FEDERALISM OF DELAWARE.

We are happy to state that James M. Broom, Esq. a Federal Republican, is elected a Representative to Congress for the State of Delaware in the room of the honorable James A. Bayard, appointed to the Senate of the United States. The majority in the whole state for the Federal Republican ticket, was 328. David Hall, Esq. four years since Governor of that State, was the democratic candidate opposed to Mr. Broom.

At the next session of the Delaware Legislature, the Senate will be composed of *nine* federalists and *three* democrats; and the House of Representatives of *twenty-one* Federalists and *seven* democrats.

Vermont, which once went astray, seems to be returning to correct principles. Mr. Tichenor the old Federal Governor is again re-elected, and a federal Lieutenant Governor with an additional number of Federalists have been chosen to the Legislature.

The arrival at this port, on Thursday evening last, of the ship Susan and Sarah, of New York, Capt. Marner, in 35 days from Bourdeaux, brings accounts only *two* days later than the one mentioned under the Boston head, in this day's Mercury.—Capt. M. however informs, that it was reported at Bourdeaux, the day previous to his sailing, that the Continental Powers, Russia, Sweden, and Austria, had declared War against France; that the French troops which have been for some time stationed on the sea-coast, were breaking up their encampments, and preparing to proceed to the German frontier; and that Bonaparte at the head of 90,000 men, had entered and taken possession of Venice.

In the *Connecticut Courant*, has lately been published, "A comparison between the New-York Genuine Republicans and the Connecticut Aristocrats," as they are *consistently* called. It appears from indisputable documents, "that since the late Governor Clinton came to the Chair in New-York, he has accumulated in *his own family*, offices, the yearly emoluments whereof, are *Twenty-Seven Thousand and One Hundred Dollars.*" The Salaries of all the Executive Officers of Connecticut, (*aristocratical* Connecticut) including the expenses of two sessions of the Legislature, amount only to Twenty-Five Thousand, Seven Hundred and Thirty Dollars. Thus one *Royal Family of genuine Republicans* in New-York, receive annually, from the *mouth of labour*, *One Thousand Three Hundred and Seventy Dollars* MORE than the whole expense of the Civil Government of Connecticut!!

The New Bell, for the Episcopal Church, in this Town, which was cast by Messrs. Fenton and Cochran, founders in New-Haven, and has been long anxiously expected by the inhabitants, arrived on Wednesday last, and was the next day hung in the belfry of said Church, and is esteemed by good judges, to be an excellent toned Bell.—The Bell, we understand, weighs Thirteen Hundred and Seventy five Pounds.

A late most curious document of religious history has been given to the world from Dr. Asbury, Bishop of the Methodist Church. It relates to the increase of that religious sect within 35 years. It announces, that in the United States and Canada, 120,000 persons were in their fellowship and that one million attended to their ministry, so as to include a seventh part of the whole population of the United States. We cannot say how accurate this general statement may be, but we may pronounce that its success in America has been unexampled. It has in America 400 travelling preachers, and 2000 local preachers. It professes to have profited much since the conference in May 1802, and to have held two or three hundred extraordinary meetings, with great effect.—*Salem Register.*

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

	M'KEAN.	SNYDER.
City of Philadelphia	2065	1413
Northern Liberties East	397	582
Do. West	396	723
Southwark E. and W.	240	324
Moyanensing	39	123
Passyunk	21	95
Germantown	503	153
Roxbury	63	123
Bristol	47	66
Bustletown	374	198
Newtown, Delaware	320	97
Lancaster	1422	556
	5687	4453

Majority for M'Kean, 1234.

To which add, reported majority for M'Kean:

Strasburgh, Lancaster County,	125
Montgomery County,	400
	1759

There appears no room to doubt, that the election, which has just terminated in Pennsylvania, has afforded a triumph to the Third Party, who, however, are indebted to the Federalists for their success.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated Oct. 10th, 1805.

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—At St. Domingo, His Imperial Majesty, DESSALINES, I. Emperor of Hayti.—It is expected that he will be succeeded by General Christophe.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Oct. 18.

ENTERED, *From*

Schooner Resolution, Townsend, Grenada
Monongahela Farmer, Osgood, Malaga
Neptune, Barney, New-Providence
Sloop Huntress, Earl, New-York
Ship Susan & Sarah, Marner, Bourdeaux

CLEARED, *For*

Brig Lucinda, Shaw, Jamaica
Sloop New-York Packet, Cozzens, Barbadoes
Schooner Resolution, Townsend, New-Haven
Ship Rose-in-Bloom, Burdick, Charleston

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And the Burning of the Frigate PHILADELPHIA.

With an entire new Farce, written expresly for the occasion, called

The RELEASE of the CAPTIVES from TRIPOLI—or a Tribute of Respect, to our brave COMMANDERS.

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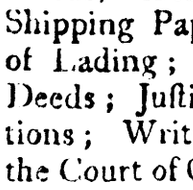

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A few do. Antigua and Jamaica Rum.
A few pipes Holland Gin.
6 Tierces New Rice.
20 boxes Hard Soap.
Ship-Bread, of any quantity.
30 boxes first quality mould and dipped tallow Candles.
70 barrels prime Beef, in good order for shipping.
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Cables of any dimensions, and Cordage of any size can be had at the shortest notice.

He has also for Sale,

A few pieces Ravens Duck.
And sundry Dwelling Houses in different parts of the town.

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BLANKS.

CONSTANTLY kept on Hand, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, Blanks of all Kinds, such as—Bills of Sale; Shipping Papers; Manifests; Bills of Lading; Powers of Attorney; Deeds; Justice's Writs and Executions; Writs and Executions for the Court of Common Pleas, &c. &c neatly and accurately printed on good Paper.

WATTS' PSALMS & HYMNS, (both Elegant and common) for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

A letter from Rome mentions the whole number of families which perished at 1750—that 11 villages were destroyed—and 4600 houses at Naples more or less injured.

A slight shock of an earthquake has been felt at Vienna; and an alarming fire has destroyed a number of houses in the suburbs of Isere.

PORTLAND, OCT. 10.

Melancholy Event.—In Durham, the 2d inst. the house of Mr. Ebenezer Robards accidentally caught fire, and was entirely consumed, with all its contents. All the family narrowly escaped, excepting Mr. Robards, who was suffocated and burnt to ashes, after he had rescued his children!

RHODE-ISLAND.

WARREN, OCT. 12.

On Monday the 30th ult. Mount Moriah Lodge, of Smithfield, was consecrated, and the officers thereof installed in due form, by the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of this State, in Cumberland:—The procession was formed and proceeded to the Catholic Baptist Meeting-House, where prayers, and an excellent and pertinent discourse was delivered by the Rev. John Pitman, of Providence, after which the officers were duly installed, and invested with their insignia of office:—The procession then returned in the same order, to the house of Mr. Whipple Lovett where they partook in much harmony, of a sumptuous repast, provided for the occasion.—After which the Grand Lodge retired to their room, and appointed Brothers Thomas S. Webb and John Carlisle, a Committee to wait on the Rev. Mr. Pitman, with their thanks for his appropriate discourse: The Grand Lodge was closed in due form until Monday the 21st inst. at 10 o'clock, forenoon, then to be convened in Gloucester, to constitute and install the officers of Friendship Lodge, and dedicate their Hall.

NEWPORT.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1805.

THE FEVER.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 9—In the last 48 hours there have been *sixteen* new cases in *Southwark*, and *six* in the city—In Hospital 37—25 convalescent. Interments in the last 24 hours, 5 adults—4 children.

OCT. 10.—Since the last report there have been *eight* new cases in *Southwark*, and *one* in the city.—In Hospital 33—25 convalescent. Interments 10 adults, and 4 children.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 9.—New cases 9; deaths, Joshua Mackay, Robert Griffith, Richard Tabele, Johannes Christian Bernard—4.

OCT. 10—Since the last report there have been *eleven* new cases, and 4 deaths, viz.—Margaret Graham, Debby Smith, Arthur Walsh, and Daniel Hoffman. In Hospital 22—convalescent 13.

OCT. 11.—Since the last report there have been *five* cases new cases, and 3 deaths, viz. Flora Bowie, Oras Rapp, and Sally Bates.—In Hospital 18—convalescent 10.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

An arrival at Boston, on the 12th inst. in 35 days from Liverpool, has furnished London papers to the 28th of August last;—which are ten days later than before received. A Continental War (it appears from these papers) was maturing with strength and rapidity. Russia is said to have signed the long projected alliance with Great-Britain; and little doubt existed that Austria would follow her example, immediately.—Sweden is also said to have accepted the confidential alliance in which Great-Britain wished to engage her. The Government of France appeared to have abandoned all hopes of preserving peace with Russia: and even spoke of her in terms of particular insult. She had almost despaired of either coaxing or frightening Austria into a neutrality. Denmark, it is said, will remain neutral;—as well as Prussia; though from some *hints* in the Moniteur it would appear, that the Government of France is jealous the *gold* of England may induce even Prussia to become her enemy. Russia, is said to be about marching a great force to the southern frontiers of Poland, in order to co-operate with Austria:—It was by this passage that the celebrated Suwarrow entered Germany, in 1799. The military force of Bonaparte is stated in the official returns to amount to 480,000 men:—130,000 are said to be collected on the coast for the intended invasion of England and Ireland. The naval and military preparations in Great-Britain keep pace with the increasing necessity for activity and vigor.

Intelligence had been received in England of the departure of the Combined Fleets from Ferrol, on the 13th of August.—No account, however, had been received of their arrival at Cadiz. A day or two after the Fleets left Ferrol, Admiral Calder appeared off there with a squadron augmented to 20 sail of the line from Lord Cornwallis's fleet. On finding that Gravina, and Villeneuve had departed, it is probable Admiral Calder sailed for Cadiz.

The Paris Moniteur has commented in strong terms upon the orders lately reported to have been given to the British naval commanders, respecting the detention of American ships having on board French and Dutch property:—It laments that the Northern Powers are blind to their commercial interests; and insinuates, that England, thinking herself sure of Russia and Austria, has thrown aside her mask, and that it is by the Americans, she has begun the application of new pretensions.

A selection of the most important and interesting articles, received by the above-mentioned arrival, will be found under the foreign head in this day's Mercury.

Mr. Pitt, in a late speech in the British Parliament, shewing that the finances of England are ample and flourishing, and dispelling the gloomy phantoms conjured up by Mr. Grey, makes the following observations:—

"It is most consoling and encouraging to the country to reflect, that instead of going on as in former wars, twenty millions of war-taxes are raised without any material inconvenience to commerce, the manufactures, or the agriculture of the empire. When, in addition to this, we find eight millions, annually set aside to operate the gradual reduction of the national debt; when we find the taxes, great as they are, becoming more productive every year; when we see the burthens, to which the necessities of the state have subjected us attended with increasing industry, and their consequences, private and public opulence, there is no one who must not feel proud and elated, with the cheering prospect which all those fortunate coincidents offer to our view."

FEDERALISM OF DELAWARE.

We are happy to state that James M. Broom, Esq. a Federal Republican, is elected a Representative to Congress for the State of Delaware in the room of the honorable James A. Bayard, appointed to the Senate of the United States. The majority in the whole state for the Federal Republican ticket, was 328. David Hall, Esq. four years since Governor of that State, was the democratic candidate opposed to Mr. Broom.

At the next session of the Delaware Legislature, the Senate will be composed of *nine* federalists and *three* democrats; and the House of Representatives of *twenty one* Federalists and *seven* democrats.

Vermont, which once went astray, seems to be returning to correct principles. Mr. Tichenor the old Federal Governor is again re-elected, and a federal Lieutenant Governor with an additional number of Federalists have been chosen to the Legislature.

The arrival at this port, on Thursday evening last, of the ship Susan and Sarah, of New-York, Capt. Marner, in 35 days from Bourdeaux, brings accounts only *two* days later than the one mentioned under the Boston head, in this day's Mercury.—Capt. M. however informs, that it was reported at Bourdeaux, the day previous to his sailing, that the Continental Powers, Russia, Sweden, and Austria, had declared War against France; that the French troops which have been for some time stationed on the sea-coast, were breaking up their encampments, and preparing to proceed to the German frontier; and that Bonaparte at the head of 90,000 men, had entered and taken possession of Venice.

In the *Connecticut Courant*, has lately been published, "A comparison between the New-York Genuine Republicans and the Connecticut Aristocrats," as they are *consistently* called. It appears from indisputable documents, "that since the late Governor Clinton came to the Chair in New-York, he has accumulated in *his own family*, offices, the yearly emoluments whereof, are *Twenty-Seven Thousand and One Hundred Dollars.*" The Salaries of all the Executive Officers of Connecticut, (*aristocratical* Connecticut) including the expenses of two sessions of the Legislature, amount only to Twenty-Five Thousand, Seven Hundred and Thirty Dollars. Thus one *Royal Family of genuine Republicans* in New-York, receive annually, from the *mouth of labour*, *One Thousand Three Hundred and Seventy Dollars* MORE than the whole expense of the Civil Government of Connecticut!!

The New Bell, for the Episcopal Church, in this Town, which was cast by Messrs. Fenton and Cochran, founders in New-Haven, and has been long anxiously expected by the inhabitants, arrived on Wednesday last, and was the next day hung in the belfry of said Church, and is esteemed by good judges, to be an excellent toned Bell.—The Bell, we understand, weighs Thirteen Hundred and Seventy five Pounds.

A late most curious document of religious history has been given to the world from Dr. Asbury, Bishop of the Methodist Church. It relates to the increase of that religious sect within 35 years. It announces, that in the United States and Canada, 120 000 persons were in their fellowship and that one million attended to their ministry, so as to include a seventh part of the whole population of the United States. We cannot say how accurate this general statement may be, but we may pronounce that its success in America has been unexampled. It has in America 400 travelling preachers, and 2000 local preachers. It professes to have profitted much since the conference in May 1802, and to have held two or three hundred extraordinary meetings, with great effect.—*Salem Register.*

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

	M'KEAN.	SNYDER.
City of Philadelphia	2065	1413
Northern Liberties East	397	582
Do. West	396	723
Southwark E. and W.	240	324
Moyanensing	39	123
Passyunk	21	95
Germantown	503	153
Roxbury	63	123
Bristol	47	66
Bustletown	374	198
Newtown, Delaware	320	97
Lancaster	1422	556
	5687	4453

Majority for M'Kean, 1234.

To which add, reported majority for M'Kean:

Strasburgh, Lancaster County,	125
Montgomery County,	400
	1759

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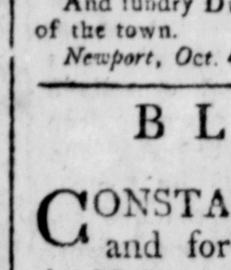

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POETRY.

From the (New-York) DAILY ADVERTISER.

THE SAILOR BOY.

DARK flew the scud along the wave,
And echoing thunders rent the sky ;
All hands aloft ! to meet the storm,
At midnight was the boatswain's cry.

On deck flew every gallant tar,
But one—bereft of ev'ry joy ;
Within a hammock's narrow bound,
Lay stretch'd this hapless SAILOR BOY.

Once, when the Boatswain pip'd all hands,
The first was he of all the crew,
On deck to spring—to trim the sail—
To steer—or reef—to furl or clue.

Now fell disease had seiz'd a form
Which nature cast in finest mould ;
The midwatch bell now smote his heart,
His last, his dying knell it toll'd.

" O ! God !" he cried, and gasp'd for breath,
" Ere yet my soul shall cleave the skies,
" Are there no Parents—Brethren near,
" To close, in death, my weary eyes ?

" All hands aloft to brave the storm,
" I hear the wint'ry tempest roar ;"
He rais'd his head to view the scene,
And backward fell, to rise no more.

The morning sun in splendor rose,
The gale was hush'd and still'd the wave ;
The Sea-boy far from all his friends,
Was plung'd into a wat'ry grave.

BUT HE who guards the Sea-boy's head,
HE who can save or can destroy,
Snatch'd up to Heav'n the purest soul,
That e'er adorn'd a SAILOR BOY.

☞ THE following imitation of Lewis's "*Alonzo the brave and the fair Imogine*" is too well executed to be neglected. It owes its plot to the quarrels among the Pennsylvania democrats, of which some account will be given anon. The force of this parody can be understood without further comment.

From the (Hudson) BALANCE.

DUANO THE BRAVE,
AND
OLD GRANNY M'KEAN.

A PRINTER so clever, and governor wise,
Shook hands as they met on the green ;—
They survey'd one another with jealous surprize.—
Far-fam'd was DUANE as a dealer in lies ;
As a Demagogue fam'd was M'KEAN.

" And Oh !" says the printer, " since soon you're to be
" The ruler again of our state,
" You'll learn to despise your old friends, who with me,
" Will be forc'd from the whipping-post shortly to flee,
" Or meet with our merited fate."

" Poh, poh !" says the governor," ne'er let a doubt
" Of my steadiness give the least pain ;
" For if you be *in* jail, or if you be *out*,
" I swear by our master, the great " Rabble-rout,"
" To the Pole-rider true I'll remain :

" And if ever I join with the virtuous band
" And swerve from the jacobin twist,
" May your Devils, with each an *Aurora* in hand,
" Bawling aristocrat, tyrant, before my face stand—
" All our secrets expose in the face of the land
" And strike my name off from your list."

Time speeded : The Governor saw himself grac'd
By the ensigns of power so rare ;
Each mob courting promise was quickly erased
From his mem'ory, when his kind master had plac'd
Him secure in the government-chair.

Remov'd from his crew of associates vile,
He repented and alter'd his plan ;
Our sages and heroes he ceas'd to revile ;
He refused of his office and fame to despoil
An upright and virtuous man.

And now to the palace gay carriages roll
The champions of freedom along—
Right merrily 'round goes the full-flowing bowl ;
Quick passes this health, " to the clod-hopping fool,
" Whom we gull'd with a kiss and a song."

But scarce from his lips had the fatal words fell,
When a tremor seiz'd ev'ry poor soul :
Loud burst on their ears an Hibernian yell,
A figure borne up by the young fry of hell,
Slowly enter'd, bestriding a pole.

On his head a white cap of clean linen he had ;
His neck bore the last gift of law ;
His straw breeches serv'd him for garment and pad.
Thus accoutred, with visage all sober and sad,
On the Governor laid he his paw.

" Now look on me honey ; and did I not say,
" You'd be after despising us all—
" Unchangeably fix'd is the fast coming day,
" When Clodhoppers toasting, your pride to repay,
" You shall pledge them in bumpers of gall."

All aghast sat the Governor, sorely dismay'd ;
Wild star'd every dunce with affright ;
Bold round the gay room did DUANO parade ;
With a gaunt wolfish look the rich viands survey'd,
Snatch'd a pudding and sunk into night.

But still every day, as the newspapers tell,
Is heard a bold Irishman's voice,
All dismay'd at the outlandish horrible yell,
In a Governor seen, while the young fry of hell
Dancing round, clap their hands and rejoice.

SATURDAY's MONITOR.
No. LIV.

To aid the cause of Virtue and Religion.

HAPPINESS.

WHEN we look around us and see the variety of pursuits that engage the attention of mankind, we are led to ask the question, In what does true happiness consist? The answer readily presents itself to every reflecting mind ; it consists in a mind void of guilt, or free from any intentional errors, and a disposition disposed to enjoy the good things of life, and to bear with fortitude the evils inseparable from it. Shew me the man that possesses this disposition, and you shew me a happy man, whether he be possessed of thousands, or earns his daily bread by the sweat of his brow.

The Almighty Disposer of events has so mixed the ingredients in the cup of life, that no one is exempted by his riches from the evils of it, and no one is prevented by his poverty, from partaking of some of its pleasures.

The question is then for every man to ask himself, "*Shall I be Happy ?* If his conduct has been such as he can reconcile to his own conscience, the answer will be in the affirmative ; if the answer should be in the negative, he still has it in his power, by a line of conduct the reverse of what he has practised, to atone, in a degree, for past errors, and is entitled, as long as his conduct merits it, at least to the civility of his fellow- citizens.

NEW GOODS,
SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.
At their Old Stand in Thames-Street,

Have just received, in addition to their former assortment, a supply of new Goods, purchased in New-York with cash, which they are determined to sell as low by wholesale or retail, as can anywhere be purchased in Newport ; among which are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Best superfine English blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Cassimeres
Fine shirting Cottons
Irish Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Cassimeres
Men's fine cotton Hose
Men's black and white English silk ditto
Men's white and black silk Gloves
Black Crapes, Parasoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins. &c.
Durants and Russells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Lute-string Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
6-4 and 9-8 cambrick Muslins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit silk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do.
Sattins and Modes
French and India Lute-strings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5,4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 silk netted Shawls
Chambray Muslins
Very cheap India and English Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, June 14, 1805.

GIBBS & CHANNING

Have just imported from St. Petersburgh, and now Landing for Sale,

CLEAN HEMP.
Russia and Raven's DUCK.
Brown and bleached FLEMS.
BAR-IRON.

Newport, Sept. 13, 1805.

NEW RUM,
For Sale, by
W. R. WILDER,

FROM One to 100 Hogsheads—*Cash* or *Credit* to suit purchasers.—This Rum is worth Two per cent. more, than Rum immediately from the Distillery, as it has been in new and good Hogsheads 3 months, and of course the hogsheads done soaking, &c.—Apply soon.

Newport, Sept. 13, 1805.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of *John Munroe*, late of Newport, mariner, deceased, are requested to bring them in for settlement ; and all those who are any-wise indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment to the subscribers.

CALEB FISH,
CHRISTIANNA FISH, } *Adm'rs.*

Newport, Sept. 2, 1805.

GODFREY WENWOOD
HAS FOR SALE,
On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread ; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the first quality ; Molasses by the gallon ; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel ; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury,
(Price One Dollar per Dozen, and 12½ Cents single)
An excellent new Publication, entitled,
THE
GREAT AUDIT,
OR
GOOD STEWARD.
BEING
Some necessary and important Considerations, to be considered of
BY ALL SORTS OF PEOPLE.
Taken out of the Writings of the late worthy and renowned
SIR MATTHEW HALE,
AND THEREIN
His own Experience, of the inward and invisible Guidance of the
SPIRIT OF GOD.

The Righteous shall be had in everlasting Remembrance. Psalms cxii. 6.

" This little Treat is a Treasure worth keeping, and to be often perused by People of all Persuasions : For we must all come to Judgment, to give an Account of our Talents and Stewardship."

" *Who is Man is he that fears eth the* LORD ? *Him shall he teach, in the Way that he shall choose.* Psalms xxv. 12.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,
At No. 118, Thames-Street,
HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd.
Best London White-Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting ; Venetian Red ; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead ; Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease ; Prussian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Lethargе ; White Vitriol.
Painter's Brushes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Brushes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varnish.
Window-Glass and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant customers may be supplied with a sufficient quantity of Colours for any work at the shortest notice, with directions to use them. *April* 19, 1805.

OPENING, THIS DAY.
BENJAMIN T. CHANDLER,
Is Opening, at his Shop, No. 9, *Cheap-Side, Providence, directly opposite the Roger Williams Bank,*

FIVE Bales of Ingrain and Scotch Floor CARPETINGS, which he will sell lower, than can be purchased in the State.

ALSO, a general Assortment of FANCY and Staple GOODS.

Providence, August 22, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THE Dwelling-House, No. 12, situated on Easton's Point, in Third-Street.—For further particulars and terms, apply to
THOMAS GODDARD.

Newport, August 9, 1805.

CASH,
And the highest Price, given for
FLAX-SEED,
By NATHANIEL SWEET, &Co.

Newport, August 23, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, Executors to the last Will and Testament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, Merchant, deceased ; have taken upon themselves that trust, and given bonds as the law directs :—And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said John Hadwen, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same ; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

ELIZABETH HADWEN. *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*

Newport, 26th of 10th Mon. 1804.

COME AND SEE.

INGRAINED CARPETS, &c.

JOHN BOURS, jun
HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A QUANTITY of Elegant Ingrained Carpeting—laced Cambrics—Calicoes—Broadcloths and Laced cambric Shawls—India tambour'd Muslin, &c. &c.—All of which, for Cash, will be sold very cheap

Newport, May 24, 1805

PLEASE TO TAKE NOTICE.

At the Store of *Isaac & Joseph Austin.*

WE the subscribers being requested, and fully empowered, to sell the goods in said store, take this method to assure our friends and the public, that we have lowered the price of all the imported piece goods six cents on the dollar, for the sake of raising money in order that the creditors may have their pay as soon as may be ; all their goods, and money's due them, being assigned to us for that purpose, those indebted to said Co. or to either of them, are requested to make payment without being further called upon, and those to whom they are indebted are desired to exhibit their accounts in order that we may more fully know the state of their affairs.

DAVID BUFFUM,
SAMUEL THURSTON.

Newport, 7th mo. 23*d*, 1805.

Clarke-Street Academy, near Washington-Square.

WILLIAM BRIDGES

Informs his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has removed his SCHOOL, to No. 5, Clarke-street ; where he continues to teach young Ladies and Gentlemen in English Grammar, Reading, Writing, both useful and ornamental, Cyphering, Book-Keeping, Geography, Mathematics, Architectural and other Drawing—from 6 to 8 o'clock ; and from half past 9 till half past 12 in the morning ; and from half past 2 till half past 5 in the evening.

☞ Private Rooms for young Ladies, and Board, if required.

Land-Surveying, practically taught, with the Theodelite, Plain table, or chain only.

For further particulars apply at the School-House. from 1 o'clock till 2, and after 6 in the evening

Newport, July 5, 1805.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BY
CHRISTOPHER OLNEY & CO.

DELIVERED at their Mill or at their Paper-Warehouse, a few doors north of the market-house, where they have for sale at wholesale and retail all kinds of Paper, viz.

Foolscap Writing-Paper No 1 & 2 ; Vellum ; Letter do ; Post do. ; Wrapping do ; Bonnet do. Clothier's do. Ill quality ; Sheathing, with and without sand ; Bookbinder's Boards ; Candle-Paper and sugar-loaf blue

LIKEWISE

Account-Books made and ruled to any pattern, to suit the purchaser

ALSO

A complete assortment of Blank Account and Record Books.

Providence, Feb. 10, 1804.

FLAX-SEED WANTED.

THE highest price paid for FLAX-SEED, BY
MEIN & ROGERS,
NO. 77, Thames-Street,
For Sale as above, an extensive Assortment of GROCERIES, Wholesale and Retail.

ALSO,

A Consignment of 6 puncheons St. Kitt's Rum.

Newport, Sept. 6, 1805.

NEW AUCTION STORE.

THE subscribers having porvided themselves with a suitable and convenient Store, No 95, Thames-street, corner of Market-Square, to commence the Auction and Commission business, take this method of soliciting the kind patronage of their friends and the public in general, flattering themselves that their steady attention to the interests of such as will entrust them with the sale of their Goods and Effects, will merit the continuance of their favours.

SAMUEL & JOSHUA LOPEZ

Newport, June 28, 1805.

WILLIAM CROOKE
Offers for Sale,

AN assortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogshead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Best Holland Geneva per pipe.
1st and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe
30 quarter-casks excellent Sherry Wine.
An assortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogshead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Best Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boston Chocolate per do.

Also a general and large assortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glass-Ware, at Wholesale and Retail.

Newport, Oct. 12, 1804.

Fashionable MILLINARY.

Mrs. BRIDGES

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends, that she's removed to NO. 5, Clarke-street, near Washington-street ; where she has on Sale, a genteel assortment of MILLINARY, of the latest fashions, from Europe ; consisting of Caps, Bonnets, Spanish Hats ; Lace, figured Sarsnet, black Silk, and cambric muslin Spencers, habit Shirts, &c.

Newport, July 5, 1805.

Now landing from the Brig Hope, and for sale
By JOSEPH LYON,
At his Wharf,

FOUR thousand bushels of Liverpool Salt,
Eighty Crates of Liverpool assorted Ware,
Six Chaldrons of good Coal.

He has also for sale,

A quantity of Pitch and Tar.

Newport, August 2, 1805.

JOHN BAKER
HAS FOR SALE,

PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogshead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molasses by the hogshead.
500 bushels of Turks-Island Salt.
Flour per barrel.
80 barrels of NO. 2 Beef.

Newport, June 28, 1805.

WANTED,

A WOMAN, to take care of a small Family in a neighbouring town.—she must understand Cooking, and the common business of a Family ; and must be well recommended for honesty and fidelity.—Apply at the Mercury office.

JOHN SHERRMAN
Respectfully informs his friend,, and the public in general,

THAT he has removed from his late place of residence, to No. 133 Thames-Steer, opposite Messrs. Gardner and Dean's Auction-Store ; where he has for Sale, as usual, Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c. as cheap as Ever.

Newport, May 31, 1805.

TIN WARE.

NATHANIEL NASON,
TIN-PLATE WORKER

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has constantly on hand, and for sale, at his shop No. 117, Thames-street, all kinds of Tin-Ware, and on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in this state. He thanks his friends for past favours, and solicits a continuance of them.—Cash and the highest price given for Old Pewter and Lead.

Newport, March 15, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the creditors of the estate of *John Lawton*, late of Newport, Inholder, deceased, that the Hon. Court of Probate, of the Town of Newport, have allowed them three months longer from this date, to exhibit their claims against said estate to the undersigned commissioners, who will receive the same at their respective dwellings, at any time within said term. —No claims will be received, unless properly attested.

JOHN ELDRED, } *Com'rs.*
THOMAS TEW, }

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ABIEL LAWTON. *Adm'x.*

Newport, Sept. 2, 1805.

NEW LUMBER YARD.

THE subscribers inform the public, That they have opened a Lumber Yard at their Wharf on the Point, under the firm of Barker Chace and Clarke ; where they will furnish Lumber of every description, on the most reasonable terms, either by large or small quantities, to approved credit.

JESSE BARKER
BENJAMIN
GEORGE

Newport, March

POETRY.

From the (New-York) DAILY ADVERTISER.

THE SAILOR BOY.

DARK flew the scud along the wave,
And echoing thunders rent the sky ;
All hands aloft ! to meet the storm,
At midnight was the boatswain's cry.

On deck flew every gallant tar,
But one—bereft of ev'ry joy ;
Within a hammock's narrow bound,
Lay stretch'd this hapless SAILOR BOY.

Once, when the Boatswain pip'd all hands,
The first was he of all the crew,
On deck to spring—to trim the sail—
To steer—or reef—to furl or clue.

Now fell disease had seiz'd a form
Which nature cast in finest mould ;
The midwatch bell now smote his heart,
His last, his dying knell it toll'd.

" O ! God !" he cried, and gasp'd for breath,
" Ere yet my soul shall cleave the skies,
" Are there no Parents—Brethren near,
" To close, in death, my weary eyes ?

" All hands aloft to brave the storm,
" I hear the wint'ry tempest roar ;"
He rais'd his head to view the scene,
And backward fell, to rise no more.

The morning sun in splendor rose,
The gale was hush'd and still'd the wave ;
The Sea-boy far from all his friends,
Was plung'd into a wat'ry grave.

But HE who guards the Sea-boy's head,
HE who can save or can destroy,
Snatch'd up to Heav'n the purest soul,
That e'er adorn'd a SAILOR BOY.

☞ THE following imitation of Lewis's " *Alonzo the brave and the fair Imogine*" is too well executed to be neglected. It owes its plot to the quarrels among the Pennsylvania democrats, of which some account will be given anon. The force of this parody can be understood without further comment.

From the (Hudson) BALANCE.

DUANO THE BRAVE,
AND
OLD GRANNY M'KEAN.

A PRINTER so clever, and governor wise,
Shook hands as they met on the green ;—
They survey'd one another with jealous surprize.—
Far-fam'd was DUANE as a dealer in lies ;
As a Demagogue fam'd was M'KEAN.

" And Oh !" says the printer, " since soon you're to be
" The ruler again of our state,
" You'll learn to despise your old friends, who with me,
" Will be forc'd from the whipping-post shortly to flee,
" Or meet with our merited fate."

" Poh, poh !" says the governor," ne'er let a doubt
" Of my steadiness give the least pain ;
" For if you be *in* jail, or if you be *out*,
" I swear by our master, the great " Rabble-rout,"
" To the Pole-rider true I'll remain :

" And if ever I join with the virtuous band
" And swerve from the jacobin twist,
" May your Devils, with each an *Aurora* in hand,
" Bawling aristocrat, tyrant, before my face stand—
" All our secrets expose in the face of the land
" And strike my name off from your list."

Time speeded : The Governor saw himself grac'd
By the ensigns of power so rare ;
Each mob courting promise was quickly erased
From his mem'ory, when his kind master had plac'd
Him secure in the government-chair.

Remov'd from his crew of associates vile,
He repented and alter'd his plan ;
Our sages and heroes he ceas'd to revile ;
He refused of his office and fame to despoil
An upright and virtuous man.

And now to the palace gay carriages roll
The champions of freedom along—
Right merrily 'round goes the full-flowing bowl ;
Quick passes this health, " to the clod-hopping fool,
" Whom we gull'd with a kiss and a song."

But scarce from his lips had the fatal words fell,
When a tremor seiz'd ev'ry poor soul :
Loud burst on their ears an Hibernian yell,
A figure borne up by the young fry of hell
Slowly enter'd, bestriding a pole.

On his head a white cap of clean linen he had ;
His neck bore the last gift of law ;
His straw breeches serv'd him for garment and pad.
Thus accoutred, with visage all sober and sad,
On the Governor laid he his paw.

" Now look on me honey ; and did I not say,
" You'd be after despising us all—
" Unchangeably fix'd is the fast coming day,
" When Clodhoppers toasting, your pride to repay,
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A complete assortment of Blank Account and Record Books.

Providence, Feb. 10, 1804.

FLAX-SEED WANTED.

THE highest price paid for FLAX-SEED,
BY
MEIN & ROGERS,
NO. 77, Thames-Street,

For Sale as above, an extensive Assortment of GROCERIES, Wholesale and Retail.

ALSO,

A Consignment of 6 puncheons St. Kitt's Rum.

Newport, Sept. 6, 1805.

NEW AUCTION STORE.

THE subscribers having porvided themselves with a suitable and convenient Store. No 95, Thames-street, corner of Market-Square, to commence the Auction and Commission business, take this method of soliciting the kind patronage of their friends and the public in general, flattering themselves that their steady attention to the interests of such as will entrust them with the sale of their Goods and Effects, will merit the continuance of their favours.

SAMUEL & JOSHUA LOPEZ

Newport, June 28, 1805.

WILLIAM CROOKE
Offers for Sale,

AN assortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogshead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Best Holland Geneva per pipe.
1st and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe
30 quarter-casks excellent Sherry Wine.
An assortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogshead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Best Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boston Chocolate per do.

Also a general and large assortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glass-Ware, at Wholesale and Retail.

Newport, Oct. 12, 1804.

Fashionable MILLINARY.

Mrs. BRIDGES

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends, that she's removed to NO. 5, Clarke-street, near Washington-street ; where she has on Sale, a genteel assortment of MILLINARY, of the latest fashions, from Europe ; consisting of Caps, Bonnets, Spanish Hats ; Lace, figured Sarsnet, black Silk, and cambric muslin Spencers, habit Shirts, &c.

Newport, July 5, 1805.

Now landing from the Brig Hope, and for sale
By JOSEPH LYON,
At his Wharf,

FOUR thousand bushels of Liverpool Salt,
Eighty Crates of Liverpool assorted Ware,
Six Chaldrons of good Coal.

He has also for sale,

A quantity of Pitch and Tar.

Newport, August 2, 1805.

JOHN BAKER
HAS FOR SALE,

PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogshead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molasses by the hogshead.
500 bushels of Turks-Island Salt.
Flour per barrel.
80 barrels of NO. 2 Beef.

Newport, June 28, 1805.

WANTED,

A WOMAN, to take care of a small Family in a neighbouring town.—he must understand Cooking, and the common business of a Family ; and must be well recommended for honesty and fidelity.—Apply at the Mercury office.

JOHN SHERRMAN
Respectfully informs his friend,, and the public in general,

THAT he has removed from his late place of residence, to No. 133, Thames-Steer, opposite Messrs. Gardner and Dean's Auction-Store ; where he has for Sale, as usual, Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c. as cheap as Ever.

Newport, May 31, 1805.

TIN WARE.

NATHANIEL NASON,
TIN-PLATE WORKER
Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has constantly on hand, and for sale, at his shop No. 117, Thames-street, all kinds of Tin-Ware, and on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in this state. He thanks his friends for past favours, and solicits a continuance of them.——Cash and the highest price given for Old Pewter and Lead.

Newport, March 15, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the creditors of the estate of *John Lawton*, late of Newport, Innholder, deceased, that the Hon. Court of Probate, of the Town of Newport, have allowed them three months longer from this date, to exhibit their claims against said estate to the undersigned commissioners, who will receive the same at their respective dwellings, at any time within said term. —No claims will be received, unless properly attested.

JOHN ELDRED, }
THOMAS TEW, } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ABIEL LAWTON. *Adm'x.*

Newport, Sept. 2, 1805.

NEW LUMBER YARD.

THE subscribers inform the public, That they have opened a Lumber Yard at their Wharf on the Point, under the firm of Barlow, Chace and Clarke ; where they will furnish Lumber of every description, on the most reasonable terms, either by large or small quantities, for cash or approved credit.

JESSE BARLOW,
BENJAMIN CHACE,
GEORGE CLARKE, jun.

Newport, May 3, 1805